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70. (New) The catheter of claim 69, wherein the anchoring member is configured to engage a first wall of a body lumen to secure the catheter within the body lumen.

71. (New) The catheter of claim 70, wherein the steering member is configured to cooperate with a second wall of the body lumen to turn the distal end of the catheter.

72. (New) The catheter of claim 71, wherein the steering member is configured to engage with the second wall of the body lumen at a location substantially opposite to the first wall with which the anchoring member engages.

73. (New) The catheter of claim 69, wherein the anchoring member and steering member are expandable.

74. (New) The catheter of claim 73, wherein the anchoring member and the steering member are inflatable.

75. (New) The catheter of claim 74, wherein the anchoring member and the steering member are balloons.

76. (New) The catheter of claim 69, wherein the anchoring member is mounted on one side of the tubular body and the steering member is mounted on an opposite side of the tubular body.

77. (New) The catheter of claim 69, wherein the elongate tubular body is flexible.

78. (New) The catheter of claim 69, wherein the elongate tubular body is made of a biocompatible material.

79. (New) The catheter of claim 78, wherein the material is chosen from a polymer, stainless steel, and nitinol.

80. (New) The catheter of claim 69, wherein the anchoring member is mounted on the elongate tubular body so as to be substantially concentric with the lumen of the elongate tubular body.

81. (New) The catheter of claim 69, wherein the steering member and the anchoring member are chosen from balloons, posts, and filters.

82. (New) A method of turning a distal end of a catheter within a body lumen, the catheter comprising an elongate tubular body having a proximal end and a distal end, the method comprising:

actuating an anchoring member mounted proximate the distal end of the tubular body so as to engage the anchoring member with a wall of the body lumen; and

actuating a steering member mounted proximate the distal end of the tubular body at a position distal to the anchoring member, wherein the steering member when actuated cooperates with the body lumen to turn the distal end of the catheter.

83. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein actuating the anchoring member includes expanding the anchoring member.

84. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein actuating the steering member includes expanding the steering member.

85. (New) The method of claim 83, wherein expanding the anchoring member includes inflating the anchoring member.

86. (New) The method of claim 84 wherein expanding the steering member includes inflating the steering member.

87. (New) The method of claim 85, wherein the anchoring member includes a balloon.

88. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the steering member includes a balloon.

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89. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein the anchoring member and the steering member are chosen from balloons, posts, and filters.

90. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein actuating the steering member to cooperate with the body lumen includes engaging the steering member with a second wall of the body lumen.

91. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the engaging the steering member with a second wall of the body lumen causes the distal end of the tubular body to turn in a direction away from the second wall.

92. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein actuating the anchoring member to engage with a wall of the body lumen causes at least a portion of the tubular body to be displaced in a direction opposite from the wall with which the anchoring member is engaged.

93. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein turning the distal end of the catheter includes positioning the distal end at an angle with respect to a longitudinal axis of a remainder of the tubular body.

94. (New) A method for delivering a medical device to a delivery site within a patient, comprising:

providing a delivery catheter having a proximal end and a distal end and a lumen extending between the proximal end and the distal end;

inserting the delivery catheter into a body lumen of the patient;

securing the delivery catheter within the body lumen; and

turning the distal end of the delivery catheter by actuating a steering member mounted proximate the distal end of the catheter, the steering member cooperating with a wall of the body lumen; and

advancing the medical device through the lumen of the delivery catheter and out the distal end.

95. (New) The method of claim 94, wherein advancing the medical device into the insertion site includes advancing the medical device at an angle relative to an axis of the body lumen.

96. (New) The method of claim 95, wherein the insertion site is in a myocardial wall and advancing the medical device at an angle includes advancing the medical device at an angle with respect to an axis of a coronary vessel.

97. (New) The method of claim 94, wherein actuating the steering member includes pushing the steering member off the wall of the body lumen to turn the distal end of the catheter.

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98. (New) The method of claim 94, wherein securing the delivery catheter includes actuating an anchoring member mounted proximate the distal end of the catheter so as to engage with a wall of the body lumen.
 99. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein actuating the anchoring member includes expanding the anchoring member.
 100. (New) The method of claim 99, wherein actuating the anchoring member includes inflating the anchoring member.
 101. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the anchoring member includes a balloon.
 102. (New) The method of claim 94, wherein actuating the steering member includes expanding the steering member.
 103. (New) The method of claim 102, wherein actuating the steering member includes inflating the steering member.
 104. (New) The method of claim 103, wherein the steering member includes a balloon.